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GERMAN COLONIES' FATE TOPIC TODAY OF PEACE COUNCIL

Delegations Accompanied to Session by Advisers on Colonial Matters.

MUST NOT REVERT TO HUN, FRENCH AND BRITISH HOLD

Americans' Attitude Unrevealed. France May Get Kamerun-Belgium Also Has Claims.

PARIS, January 27.-The supreme council of the peace conference met

at 10:30 o'clock this morning. There was a full attendance of the members. A number of technical advisers on colonial matters, including three Americans, accompanied the various delegations as they entered the foreign office for the day's session.

The council adjourned at 12:15

o'clock.

President Confers With Col. House.

President Wilson went at once to the Hotel de Crillon, the American headquarters, where he had a conference with Col. E. M. House.

Samuel Gompers and other labor IS representatives had been in conference with the American delegation. The delegation was immediately suspended upon the President's arrival (Copyright, 1919, by New York Evening Post.)
to permit him to have a private talk

with Col. House.
One of the questions which it was expected the council would take up today was the ultimate fate of the German colonies. France and Great Britain, it is declared, are agreed upon at least one feature of the solution of the problem which is that under no consideration shall the colonies revert to Germany. The reasons advanced for such a decision are various, but prominent among them is il possessions. The Ameri-is as yet unrevealed.

Franco-British Viewpoint.

prominent official declared to the Press today that should the uld be taken over

Among other questions that may be onsidered today are the abolition of onscription and the economic recontraction of Germany. These questions, in accordance with the settled nethed of procedure, will be referred.

by the peace congress on Saturday. It was understood this morning that the great powers had undertaken to repowers shall have between them only five members on these commissions. Without waiting for a decision on this question, however, the commissions will

More Than One Russian Plan.

The allied and associated powers are not relying solely upon the success of the proposal for a conference of the various Russian factions for a solution of the Russian problem. According to the Echo de Paris, Presdeep de Paris, Pres-dent Wilson took into consideration in making his proposal to the confer-ence the possibility that the bolsheviki would refuse to cease their hostile at-titude and make the cessation of hostilities an essential condition for the holding of the Marmora conference. Other proposals relating to the Russian question, have, therefore, the newspaper states, been put forward by him in accord with Premier Lloyd

Mr. Lansing Will Be One of Americans to Help Fix Responsibility for the War

committee created yesterday by the mission, who is now preparing the ing Wilson's views was absolute American views on this important supported by the French premier. question that carries with it the verdict of life or death to the former German emperor and some of his generals and admirals, and even civilian powers, together with the small na-

Clemenceau Names Committees. Premier Clemenceau has announced the following committees of the peace congress to conduct inquiries and league of nations is interesting in congress to conduct inquiries and make reports on particular features of the work to be done by the con-

gress: Responsibility for the war-Great Britain, Sir Gordon Hewart; France, Capt. Andre Tardieu and Ferdinand Larnaude: Italy, Viterio Scialola and the ideal way would be to give every Deputy Raimondo

Reparation-United States, B. M. Baruch, John W. Davis and Vance Mc-Cormick: Great Britain, William pointing out that each small natio Antonio Salandra and Gen. Badoglio; less, the French premier, desiring to be fair to all, proposed that the con-

International labor legislation—give the small nations a chance United States, E. N. Hurley and Samuel agree on their representatives on the Gompers; Great Britain, George Nicoll Various committees.

Barnes and Ian Malcolm; France, M. It is plain to see that M. Clemen Colliard and L. P. Locheur; Italy, ceau is a driving force for business, Signor Des Planches and Signor Ca-

U. S. MUST BE HUB OF LEAGUE. PREMIER OF BIG POWER SAYS

hub of the league of nations is the statement made to me by the premier of one of the five great powers, whose name I cannot give.

"No league of nations would suctified on to promote its objects, Germany and her allies must still prove their sincerity in reforms in view of

many selfish interests, too many things over which to disagree, which might disrupt any league. The United States is the one unselfish, disinterested power, which will solidify the lested power, which will solidify the ested power, which will solidify the world's relations and force us in Eu

Expect Much of U. S.

With this responsibility before merica European nations insisted that the United States move still fur-ther in the settlement of the many perplexing issues that would re-quire American troops and gold. The United States' refusal to carry chief burden of the Russian occupation while European powers marked time is one of the reasons for first seeking is one of the reasons for first seeking

BY OLIVER OWEN KUHN,
Staff Correspondent of The Star.

PARIS, January 26.—That the United Institute of the States will institute of the States own difficulties. If this course fails the United States will institute of the States of the Stat States from very necessity will be the portionately in the intervention moves

ceed at this moment unless this be true. We of Europe frankly have too It is reported that pan-Germans then

> Old Order Will Not Be Recognized. If the present German government establishes the foruer order, which plunged the world into chaos, then

UNITE TO ACCLAIM WAR INTOLERABLE OF CRIME IN PARIS

Spirit Shown Is Far More Significant Than Mere For-Is the Charge.

mation of League.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

PARIS, January 27.-Far more sigspirit of unanimity almost emotional police in Paris. in favor of its expression, as one after another of the representatives of the great majority of the peoples of the world denounced war as intolerable and promised to substitute concilia-

Stirring Words Spoken.

was more powerful—the stirring words of Lloyd George as he described his visit to the devastated areas of France and soliloquized upon the fact that this was "the only organized method that civilized nations have ever attempted or established to settle disputes amongst each other," or the dramatic emphasis as President Wilson said the American soldiers came into this war "as crusaders, not merely to win a war, but to win a cause." his visit to the devastated areas of

method of procedure, will be referred by the council to suitable commissions.

Rapid Progress Seems Assured.

There appears every prospect that the peace conference will make rapid progress from now on with the work of fixing the peace terms for Germany, the conference of the last four and a half years should never be reof fixing the peace terms for Germany, and a half years should never be reas the conference appears to have newed." China, Poland, Brazil, Belgotten into its stride.

The delegates of the small powers The delegates of the small powers will meet at the foreign office this afternoon to choose their representatives to sit on the commissions proport the creation of the league of the creation of the creation of the league of the creation of

The large and small nations of the The large and small nations of the world pronounced their judgment and presented their views. Throughout all was a commmon tone of idealism perhaps unparalleled in the history of the world, for its sincerity attested by the recognition of the respective nations that war had become so intense as to be universally dangerous and disastrous.

Clemenceau's Words Expressive.

The best concrete evidence, how ever, of the advance which has been made in Paris through common counsel and interchange of views was the admirable speech of Premier Clemenceau endeavoring to settle a little tempest which arose in the meeting when the small nations asked representation on the various com-mittees. But a full opportunity was given to each to be heard on its respective claims. Premier Clemenceau struck a high note in the conforence, saying: "As for myself, I have come here ready to sacrifice many of my order to reach conclusions which all wish for, and I have already sacriwish for, and I have already sacrificed, and I have done it with joy, for the great common cause which unites us here. I hope we will all be inspired by the same spirit."

One could not help comparing this passage with President Wilson's speech in New York last September, wherein he said every nation must

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, January 26.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, will be one of the two members of the American speech in New York last September, wherein he said every nation must come to the peace table ready to pay the price. But uttered by Clemence to the discussion of the league of nations, it can be inter preted as meaning that his point of peace conference to deal with the view in the speech he recently made question of responsibility for the war. in the French colleges has under The other member will probably be urging special alliances, has underone of the experts attached to the mission, who is now preparing the

Thus it can be said the five great tions, have taken the most forward the armistice to bring about the era of genuine peace.
discussion as to how the small problem of the necessity of discover-ing some way to consider the respec interests in a manner satisfactory to their peoples. Premier Cle-menceau whimsically, yet bluntly pleasing in manner, told the delegates small nation representation on the committee.

Cunliffe; France, L. L. Klotz, the sessions of the committees and to ference should meet again today

(Continued on Second Page.)

Alleged "Bad Lots" Among Soldiers Become Audacious.

ALMOST EMOTIONAL 34 MURDERS IN THE LIST

PARIS, January 27.-Thirty-four murders, 220 day and night assaults nificant than the few simple words and nearly 500 serious fights due to whereby the full conference of the American soldiers, occurred in the dewhereby the full conference of the associated powers allied against Germany decided on the formation of the league of nations as a general part today in reverting to the subject of the peace treaty itself was the the reorganization of the American soldiers, occurred in the declothes laundered as "charity" and said that the Red Cross stood ready to do the work if the request was the league of nations as a general part today in reverting to the subject of have been doing their own washing. of the peace treaty itself was the the reorganization of the American but said that arrangements were be-

The reinforcement of the police contingent had been demanded by tions have been carried out on a

Wounded Men in Police Torce. previously been chiefly recruited, the Matin points out, among American officers and soldiers who had been wounded. Their main duty was to give information to American soldiers in the streets and to regulate trifling offenses and carry out night patrols. The majority of the members of this force, however, were not capable of dealing with serious crimes, adds the newspaper, which cites the December statistics as proving the inefficiency of such policing.

Another of the Paris newspapers, the Intransigeant, welcomes the reinforcement of the American police service in these days, when, it says, attacks by armed men were becoming overcommon and jewelry stores were being robbed in full daylight in the main street.

"Boundard the washing to the service should be a man who had lost his leg at Chateau Thierry. "I am wearing my pajamas. I am doing this because they wash our day lot to noon last Saturday, he said. Up to noon last Saturday, he said. The majority of the members of this force, however, were not cation or when they ordered us into us this way when they told us we had the honor of helping to make the world safe for democracy."

A soldier from Ohio, walking with the use of underconding with a serious cition or when they told us we had the honor of helping to make the world as soon as he was able to put on his clothes he was required to do his own as soon as he was able to put on his clothes he was required to do his own as soon as he was able to put on his clothes he was required to do his own as soon as he was able to put on his clothes he was required to do his own as soon as he was able to put on his clothes he was required to do his own as soon as he was able to put on his clothes he was required to do his own as soon as he was able to put on his clothes he was required to do his own as soon as he was able to put on his clothes.

How many Americans "Other How many Americans will be determined to Decide."

How many Americans wounded. Their main duty was to in the main street.

"For it must be said," says the Intransigeant, "and our friends of the United States deplore the fact like ourselves, that the audacity of some of their bad lots has grown marvelin the main street. ously since the armistice.

Reason for Closing Bar.

The Intransigeant adds that the bar of Maxim's has been closed to officers, American, French and others, because, according to the prefecture of police. violations against the liquor selling regulations and not "owing to widely rumored incidents." These rumors. the newspaper adds, were to the effect that a fight occurred in the bar in which American officers took part, some of the reports having it that one of the participants was killed, another that a French officer had been killed. that a French officer had been killed, who gave their blood and their limbs while mother version was that two Americ. Is had been killed.

Thefts of Automobiles Charged.

attributed by the Intransigeant to two automobile of their own and taking tow any car whose owner had left it alone with the ignition cut out, the gasoline tank closed and the magneto

AIRMEN STILL ARE MISSING.

Fail to Return After One-Way

Flight Across Mediterranean. PARIS, Januay 27 .- The French admiralty up to 10 o'clock this morning had received no news from the aviaday from Marseiller to Algiers and tween 6 and 7 o'clock Sunday night. It is believed that the aviators were compelled to land on the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, as they

ANDREW SHANLEY DEAD.

Was One of Four Brothers Famous as New York Restaurateurs.

NEW YORK, January 27.-Andrew Shanley, one of four brothers famous so far as it has revealed the difficult as New York restaurateurs, died here today of pneumonia. Mr. Shanley was forty-nine years old and came to the United States from Ireland twenty-nine years ago. Two of the brothers, after amassing fortunes in a restaurant business, dissolved partnership and opened places of their own.

> KING PETER SERIOUSLY ILL. Serbian Ruler Suffers New Attack. Son Going to Bedside.

BASEL, Sunday, January (Havas) .- King Peter of Serbia, who has been ill, has suffered a new attack, and is said to be in a serious condition, according to advices from Lalbach.

Prince Regent Alexander is on his

RED CROSS OFFERS LAUNDRY SERVICE

Men at Walter Reed Given Notice That Facilities Are Provided.

FUNDS TO PAY FOR COST

Maimed soldiers at Walter Reed Hospital hereafter will have their laundry done for them by the Red this afternoon by Leslie N. Getchell, director of the Potomac Division of

Cards are being printed by the Red Cross giving information to the

Mr. Getchell said the Red Cross had ufficient funds for this purpose and Col. Edward R. Schreiner, commandant of Walter Reed Hospital, today declined the request of The Star that it be al-lowed to send a wagon to the hospital to collect the soiled clothes of the maimed soldiers and have them laun-

He said the quartermaster's department was out today inquiring among the laundries as to having the work the laundries as to having the work done. The men will be charged a nominal fee-about \$1.25 a month-be said, and the difference will be made up by the Army.

A few minutes before he told of the quartermaster's department action Col. Schreiner said that there was no appropriation available for having the work done. He did not explain how the quartermaster's department would get the appropriation to cover the difference between what the men will pay and what the laundry will charge.

Calls Idea "Charity."

idea of having the maimed soldiers'

Pajamas for Underclothing.

Many maimed soldiers at the hosni-Brig. Gen. William W. Harts, the tal are using pajamas for underclothnewspaper asserts, and with the new ing, while others have suspended the organization effected police opera-use of undergarments until they return to their homes or to camps near Associated Press today that should the and promised to insure the safety of wholesale scale, especially in the sisters or their friends would do their Montmartre section, resulting in the laundry. Hospital authorities attend to the washing of pajamas or night to the washing or n

charge.
"It is humiliating to be told that in a man who had lost his leg at Chateau

was cold he had dispensed for a time with the use of underclothing. He couldn't endure the idea of washing it in the common bathtub.

Senator Thomas Speaks.

Senator Thomas of Colorado had a few things to say today of the mili-tary regulation which makes it necessary for the crippled soldiers at Walter Reed Hospital to do their own

"If I were to give you my real opinion and clothe my thoughts in language which would fit you couldn't print what I would say," said the Colorado statesman. "Why, we are spending our money like drunken while we are allowing the people at nome to go to hades. We just voted \$100,000,000 to help the people of Eu-

The recent theft of an automobile the men all the government allowed.

"Then, if Walter Reed is giving the men all the government allows. government must be a lop ded government is willing, if I know needed Congress will vote it. God knows we vote it for everything else, no matter whether merit is apparent "I am too indignant to say any more

on this subject. I don't want to burn any asbestos." Number of D. C. Boys There.

A number of Washington boys are at the hospital, but it was im to ascertain their names or cover whether or not their friends

were attending to their laundry or tors, Lieut. Roget and Capt. Cole, who few across the Mediterranean yesterday from Marseiller to Algiers and with a specific name or set of names were expected back at Marseille be-tween 6 and 7 o'clock Sunday night. who are here from the District. One hundred and four men will leave the establishment for various camps this evening. The camps to which they go will be near their own w we'll get our laundry done "Now we'll get our laundry done and we'll see mother," said a boy who is going to Camp Sherman, Ohio, as he put his hand affectionately on the shoulder of a comrade who is to make the journey with him. Each had left

Gen. March to Investigate.

Gen. March, chief of staff, appearing efore the Senate military affairs committee today, was questioned by sev-eral members of the committee in reard to conditions at Walter Reed Hospital, particularly with reference today by the Senate and H to the report published in The Star ferees after a brief session. that the patients at the hospital were

there was no provision of law authorizing the Army to pay for the washing of clothing of the men. He said that at the Army posts it was wheat donated shall be bought as far custom to have the washing by contract and the men paid their share. He promised to look into the matter thoroughly and see what could done. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military affairs committee, after the meeting said that when the Army appropriations bill came before the

(Continued on Second Page.)

COULD DEMOBILIZE

Gen. March Tells Senators 785,000 Men in U. S. Camps Will Be Out in Thirty Days.

500,000 IN STANDING ARMY

Gen. March, chief of staff, informed the Senate military committee today that shipping arrangements had been made by which 300,000 men might be transported home monthly, and that all the American expeditionary

There are still about 785,000 me in camp in the United States, All will be demobilized within a month from today, except those retained for "overhead" duty, Gen. March added.

ca's contribution to the army of occu-

In connection with demobilization plans, Gen. March stated that under present plans retention of an American "We don't ever expect to reduce be low 500,000 men—if we can help it," h Tonnage sufficient to transport 300.

told the committee. 000 men monthly is almost available now, said Gen. March, and is dependent only upon negotiations of Chair-man Hurley of the shipping board for Germany, passenger ship tonnage. The allies have allotted ships which, with those we secured from Germany, Gen. March stated, will shortly insu monthly carrying capacity of 300,000 men. Present tonnage has capacity of 25,000 men, he stated.

who gave their blood and their limbs for their country to do their own washing. It's a d——d shame."

Senator Thomas was told that Col. Schreiner, the superintendent of the hospital, said Walter Reed was giving the men all the government allowed.

of 250,000 men, he stated.

About 1,800,000 Americans still are overseas, said Gen. March. With shipping capacity of 300,000 monthly, he estimated that all can be returned and demobilized within six months. "If the President agrees to leave ten divisions, or w' ttever number, in the army of occupation," said Gen March, "We can make it in less time."
"From the beginning," Gen. March
added, "Gen. Pershing was instructed government, to give the men all they to return men as fast as shipping was available. When the armistice was signed, Gen March stated, there were 1,700,000 men in camps in this country. Of these, he 915,000 have been discharged, leaving 785,000 still in camp.
"Every single man will be out of camp." Gen. March stated, "within one

month from today except those re-tained for overhead duty."

Several senators said they had received many complaints because di-visions which had seen long service overseas apparently are to be the last sent home. This policy, Gen. March said, is strictly a military plan to hold experienced men in the army of occupation. "It will keep men who will not unduly excite the Germans—or able to run over them if necessary," Gen. March explained.

CONFEREES ARE AGREED ON HUNDRED-MILLION BILL

No Material Change Made in Measure for Relief of Famine in Europe.

European famine relief was reached today by the Senate and House con-No material changes were made in compelled to wash their own clothes or to have the work done outside and the bill by the conferees. All Senate amendments, with minor changes in Gen. March told the committee that phraseology, were adopted, including wheat donated shall be bought as far

against distribution of food to enemy

peoples also was approved by the conferees, which redrafted the bill,

nians and other friendly peoples in enemy ferritory may become the sub-lects of relief from the fund.

so as to insure that Arme-

as practicable from America.

Prohibition added by

PRESIDENT SEES RUIN CAUSED BY THE HUNS' RUTHLESSNESS

A.E.F. IN 6 MONTHS Passes Over Devastated Regions of France; Visits Chateau Thierry and Rheims-Desolation Beyond Description.

PARIS, Sunday, January 26 (by the Associated Press).—President Wilson today made his first trip to the battle front and devastated regions, visiting Chateau Thierry and Rheims. At the close of a tour that took him through a dozen razed villages, ending in the ruins of the historic ing in the ruins of the historic eathedral at Rheims, he made this

every Frenchman has been hoping he deciding what is to be exacted from town, than there were human beings below in the littered streets.

Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, who stood steadfastly by his

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Admiral Grayson and a very small party, Mr. Wilson left the Murat residence early this morning, foregoing attendance at church and the rest which he felt he needed very much, to perform what he said he considered to be a duty. The party motored first to Chateau Thierry, where lunch was taken en board a waiting train. The party then proceeded by motor to Rheims, passing through many ruined villages and along the old fighting lines, where evidences of combat are still to be plainly seen. After visiting Rheims the President and his party abandoned their motor cars, and, boarding a special train, returned to Paris. The last part of the motor trip was Accompanied by Mrs. last part of the motor trip was

last winter.

The country folk in that neighbor-hood are striving to reclaim their country from war's desolation. The farmers were plowing the shell-crat-ered fields as the President stood beside the graves of one hundred or more American boys who gave their lives at that point and looked across the strategic valley to Belleau wood, a mangled mass of tree trunks and underbrush, but now a national monu-

ville, Va., who commanded an ar-tillery hattalion in the fight and was later chief of staff of the 77th Division in the Argonne fighting, stood beside President Wilson and Brig. Gen. William W. Harts and told the story of the battle in detail.

Then Mr. Wilson drove up the hill over which the American troops smashed the crack Prussian divisions mustered there to crush the "greenhorns" and where the advance "greenhorns" and where the advance on two sides burst among the butters on two sides burst among the butters. on Paris was checked. This was near Chateau Thierry and the spot promises to be a mecca for Americans for many years to come. Mr. Wilson saw the ruins of bridges over which the Americans thrust back the enemy line

President Greeted by Mayor. On entering Chateau Thierry the

could see, and past the wrecks of dugouts, ammunition dumps, aviation sheds, hospitals, barracks and all the other litter left behind by the defeated enemy in his flight.

It seemed as if the field had been sowed by Mars with the wastage of war in the hope that it would take root and blossom. American, as well as French, graves lay along the roadside. There were German graves to be seen, too. Desecrated cemeteries were found in many cases. At every turn of the road was a farm, desert-

turn of the road was a farm, deserted and in ruins, its fields dotted with shell holes filled with water and crusted ice. There was a constant panorama of destroyed or charred vineyards, gardens and homes.

The President was welcomed at Rheims by the mayor and a committee, to whom Mr. Wilson explained that he had not come to the devastated regions sooner because he had been wholly engaged at Paris with the business of making peace. Before going to the cathedral he passed through the streets of a deserted city

Sees Cathedral "In All Its Misery." A light blanket of snow covered the moonlight. There were more crows would make before he takes part in the air, circling over the ruined its employes upon the basis of the deciding what is to be exacted from below in the littered extends beings half-and-half principle."

Rheims, who stood steadfastly by his charge for four years, during which time scarcely a day passed without a German shell hurling death into the city, met the President at the fence of rough boards which excludes curiosity seekers and incloses the rubbish into which this most historic, edifice has been reduced. The cardinal conducted Mr. Wilson to the nave of the cathedral. where, in 1914, the Germans. dral, where, in 1914, the Germans, during their short occupation of the city, placed their wounded, and then, being forced to evacuate, burned their

remnants of statuary and frescoes and fragments of columns and sculptures which were accounted the most per-"Immortalized" Belleau Wood.

The first fighting ground was reached as the porty neared Belleau wood, immortalized in the history of the war by the gallant fighting of American marines. The motor cars turned off the main roads and crawled perilously through back lanes to bring the President and the cathedral was built, is scalthe main roads and crawled personal through back lanes to bring the President close to the place where the and the falling snowflakes were mixed and the falling snowflakes were mixed and the falling snowflakes were mixed with an almost constant dropping of fragments. Pausing a moment before the scene of the crucifix above
the north door and before the painting of the coronation of the Virgin,
over the central door, Mr. Wilson silently viewed the destruction wrought
upon those masterniers by the burn upon those masterpieces by the burn-ing of the scaffolding when the Ger-mans set fire to the roof of the edi-

ment to the marines, after whom the French government have named the blace.

Ruins of Statues

door, and the great rose window, said to be the most beautiful in the world, where Field Marshal von Moltke, in where Field Marshal von Moltke, in set. like camouflage set up by the road-side. Mr. Wilson followed the cardinal

tresses which support the main struc-ture and where forests of sculptures which ornament the structure have been scarred, nicked and torn by frag-Americans thrust back the enemy line at this nearest point to Paris and the shell-marked houses which survived the battles of those memorable days.

The work which ever reached the vault. Part of the vault, however, lies in a heap of twisted and crumpled wreck-age upon the main altar, where it was thrown by explosions which wrecked having bombarded the positions. most of the stained glass thirteenth century windows. Cardinal Lucon took On entering Chateau Thierry the mayor greeted Mr. Wilson, who responded quite informally. He then drove on toward Rheims, passing along the old battle line between long lanes of barbed wire entanglements now rustling away in the first winter of peace; between long muddy trenches reaching over the hills and down into hollows as far as the eye

dinal gave the President a stained glass panel from one of the windows taken down in time to save it. The panel is unscarred. It is circular and about three feet in diameter. It shows a figure of the Savior done in many colored glass of the early centuries. From the cathedral the President drove to view the ruins of the town hall, a spacious specimen of the renaissance style of architecture, and the Palais Royale, an eighteenth cen-tury edifice. These two, with the ca-thedral, comprised the most celebrated istorical memorials of Rheims, and not one has escaped.

Ask Recognition of Poland.

NEW YORK, January 27.-Resolution

rging immediate recognition by the

United States and the allies of an in-

RETIREMENT BILL **GOES TO THE HOUSE**

TWO CENTS.

Unanimous-Early Action Expected by Friends.

Vote of Committee Was

DETAILS OF MEASURE

The Keating civil service retirement bill was favorably reported to the House today after a unanimous vote of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Friends of the measure hope to get action upon the bill, which is already before the Senate, at this session of Congress.

The Keating bill provides for retirement of the large mass of civil service employes at sixty-eight years of age. Mechanics, city and rural letter carriers would be retired at sixty five and railway mail clerks at sixty. Postmasters and employes of lighthouses and coast guard services are not included in the bill.

Retirement would not be compulsory during the first ten years of the operation of this law. After ten years retirement would become compulsory at seventy-two, sixty-nine and sixty-four years for the respective grouns.

Maximum Is \$600; No Minimum.

The maximum provided in the bill s \$600 and there is no minimum. It has been estimated that about 50 per cent of those retired would receive the maximum and that the average annuity would be about \$500. The bill carries an appropriation of \$100. 000 for carrying out the purposes of

In the report today by Chairman Sims, it is pointed out that for more than thirty years the question of making adequate retirement provision for the superannuated and disabled for the superannuated and disabled civil service employes has received serious consideration of executive and administrative officials of the government. Recommendations of cabinetofficers, bureau chiefs and supervisory officials of every executive department, urging retirement legislation, have been included in the annual reports to Congress. Chairman Sims pointed out that in 1912 President Taft gave his unqualified approval and made a special recommendation to Congress urging enactment of a re-Congress urging enactment of a retirement law.

Both Political Parties for Idea. The report reviews the fact that both political parties in their platforms have been committed to a retirement

half-and-half principle."

Chairman Sims called attention that the principles of this bill were unanimously indorsed by the American Federation of Labor at its last annual convention and subsequently indorsed by practically all national and international labor organizations.

The committee reports this bill as "a business proposition." It says that it

business proposition." It says that is conceded that the government is now maintaining by indirection, at least, a costly pension system by retaining it the public service aged employes long beyond that period of usefulness, and whose services will not be dispensed with on humanitarian grounds. A report recently made on the civil service covering the subject of inefficiency due to superannuation demonstrated con the annual loss to the governm this account was approximately \$2.

Sound Business Policy.

The report also emphasizes the facthat industrial corporations and business organizations throughout the world have adopted retirement system: or pension plans solely upon sound business reasons. "The adoption of business reasons. "The adoption of such a plan by the United States gov-ernment would be in line with the trend of modern times," says the report.
The committee reviews the retire-

ment systems of other countries, show-ing that the United States is classed with Venezuela and Turkey as the only countries of the civilized world that have not adopted some such sys-AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN

TROOPS QUIT SHENKURSK LONDON, January 27 .- Allied forces on the front south of Archangel.

mainly American and Russian troops, have evacuated the town of Shen kursk, under bolshevik pressure and withdrawn to a shorter line north of the town, according to an officia statement from the British war office today on operations in northern Russia.

The Americans and Russians ha withdrawn to Shenkursk to avoid being outflanked by the bolsheviki, who attacked them on January 22-23, after a bombardment of three days. The of-

"The bolsheviki have continued their three days. Our forces, consisting principally of American and Russian

peace conference proposal for a conference of the various Russian governments on the Princes Islands, with a cessation of fighting pending a settlement, has been received in official circles of the government of north Russia with considerable doubt.

Before learning of the proposal, President Tschalkovsky sailed this morning en route to Paris, and the

President Tschalkovsky sailed this morning en route to Parls, and the other officials, particularly in the military branch, are more worried over the present problem of the fate of the American and other forces in the Shenkursk sector, where the bolshevik general offensive is making headway, than they are interested in United States and the allies of an independent Polish state were adopted here yesterday at a mass meeting of nearly 10,000 Poles and Americans of Polish birth, called by the Polish national committee C. American and Americans of Polish birth, called by the Polish national committee C. American and Americans of Polish birth, called by the Polish national committee C. American and provided the allies are on the constantly growing the polish national committee C. American and provided the polish national committee of the provided the polish state were adopted there from the constantly growing number of bolsheviki, who have the number of bolsheviki, who have the number of bolsheviki.



AT WALTER REED HOSPITAL.